FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Dulles implied that advances in tactical A-weapons would enable U.S. to modify "massive retaliation" defense concept.

Western powers, USSR exchanged warnings on Mid-Eastern crisis in UN.

Died: King Haakon of Norway.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower sent federal troops to enforce court decision for high-school desegregation in Little Rock after renewed mob action following governor's withdrawal of Natl. Guard.

Wilson announced new 100,000-man reduction of armed forces.

AF officer given life sentence for offering Reds nuclear bomb data.

WORLD AFFAIRS

WEAPONS

'Retaliation' Shift Seen. In an apparent revision of his concept of U.S. foreign & military policies based on "massive retaliation," State Secy. John Foster Dulles envisaged Sept. 18 the creation of an "area defense" system designed to meet local aggression with tactical atomic weapons and thus lessen the danger of worldwide nuclear warfare. [See Vol. XIV, p. 9B1]

Writing in the Oct. issue of "Foreign Affairs" quarterly, Dulles said that recent nuclear weapons advances had made it possible to limit the effects of tactical atomic weapons to "predetermined targets" in an area under attack. It had proved, he said, that limited nuclear warfare "need not involve vast destruction & widespread harm to humanity."

Dulles outlined a new nuclear strategy that appeared, in part, to be based on containment policies formulated during the Truman regime [see Vol. XIV, p. 77A1; XII, 318F-G, 158F-G]. He said:

"In the future it may thus be feasible to place less reliance upon deterrence of vast retaliatory power. It may be possible to defend countries by nuclear weapons so mobile, or so placed, as to make military invasion with conventional forces a hazardous attempt. For example, terrain is often such that invasion routes can be decisively dominated by nuclear artillery." "Thus . . . it may be that by the 1960 decade the nations which are around the Sino-Soviet perimeter can possess an effective defense against fullscale conventional attack."

The creation of a defense system based on tactical nuclear weapons, Dulles wrote, would "confront any aggressor with the choice between failing or himself initiating nuclear war against the defending country." "Thus the tables may be turned in the sense that instead of those who are nonaggressive having to rely upon all-out nuclear retaliatory power for their protection, would-be aggressors will be unable to count on a successful conventional aggression, but must weigh the consequences of invoking nuclear warfare."

Dulles noted that the U.S. would continue to bear the brunt of Western defense "so long as collective security depends almost entirely upon the deterrent of retaliatory power." He stressed, however, that "as nuclear weapons become more tactical in character & thus more adaptable to area defense," "allies who were technically qualified" would expect to "participate more directly in this defense & to have a greater assurance that this defensive power will in fact be used."

Allied participation in the nuclear defense system, Dulles said, would tend to eliminate "sole dependence upon the United States" in case of Soviet aggression. "Such factors," he asserted, were "already leading to study of a so-called 'atomic weapons stockpile'," which "could be established by the [U.S.] in the European NATO area, and, as becomes appropriate, made available to NATO." [See pp. 233F2-C3, 225C3]

(Informed State Dept. sources said Sept. 18 that the new strategic policy would be superimposed on present "massive retaliation" planning but not replace it entirely. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson denied Sept. 18 that any changes in defense policy had been considered or approved by the Eisenhower Cabt. Wilson told newsmen that he had not read the Dulles article and did not know of the new defense policies advanced in it.) [See pp. 269D2, 262G1]

Missiles. Queried by newsmen on recent Soviet claims to have tested successfully an intercontinental ballistic missile, Pres. Eisenhower expressed doubt Sept. 3 that the USSR had developed an effective ICBM. The President evidently accepted reports that a Soviet ICBM had been tested but noted that missiles had to be produced "in sufficient numbers & sufficient reliability to be worthwhile tactically." He termed the Soviet announcement "evasive" and added that "for a long time the long-range missile is not going to provide the best means of delivering an explosive charge." [See p. 273B1-C3]

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), chrmn. of a U.S. Senate subcommittee studying nuclear weapons development, warned Sept. 1 that "at the present time we may well be behind the Soviets, not by a great margin, in the 1,500-mi. [intermediate missile] race." Jackson, appearing on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation," said that it would be "dangerous" to assume that the USSR had not tested successfully a missile. He expressed belief that "we are neck & neck in the intercontinental [missile] race, but it is conceivable that [the USSR] could be ahead of us."

U.S. Defense Dept. officials had reported Aug. 30 that the USSR had fired at least 4, possibly 6 ICBMs in tests ending in June. They asserted that the Soviet missiles had been launched from sites in north European Russia toward a target area in northeastern Siberia. (Observers reported Aug. 30 that Soviet intermediate range missiles had been tested in the USSR east of the Caspian Sea, according to Washington reports.)

Marshal Konstantin A. Vershinin, Soviet AF Cmndr.-in-Chief, asserted Sept. 7 that "the [U.S.] now has no military superiority" as a result of the USSR's successful ICBM test. Vershinin, in an interview for "Pravda" broadcast by Moscow radio, warned that the "invention of the intercontinental missile makes it possible to reach any part of the world." "Western Europe & large [U.S. urban areas] are particularly vulnerable" to the Soviet ICBM, he said.

Canadian Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker, in an address to the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Sept. 23, said UN efforts to bring about a disarmament agreement among atomic powers had become a matter of "somber urgency" in view of progress toward the development of ICBMs. He said Russia had "cavalierly & contemptuously" spurned Western disarmament proposals that went more than half way toward meeting the Soviet position. In a challenge to Russia to accept neutral inspection of nuclear weapons facilities, he asked: "If you have nothing to hide, why hide it?"

(Dr. Sidney E. Smith, 60, who resigned Sept. 12 as pres. of the U. of Toronto, was named Canadian External Affairs Secy. Sept. 13 to succeed Lester B. Pearson.) [See p. 205A2]

Anti-Missile Defenses. U.S. development of a new "line of sight" radar system capable of detecting missiles at a distance of 3,000 mi. was disclosed Sept. 20 by Gen. Thomas D.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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White, Air Force Chief of Staff. White declared that the new device, made possible by recent scientific "breakthroughs," would be used "in the near future" to build a radar system that would "provide instantaneous warning to our population & military centers." AF sources indicated Sept. 20 that the new system would screen the Alaskan-Canadian missile approaches to the U.S. They asserted that it could detect the size, shape, range, direction & speed of an unknown missile. [See p. 263E1]

Maj. Gen. G. I. Pokrovsky, Soviet spokesman on missiles, said Sept. 11 that the ICBM was neither an "absolute" nor an "ultimate" weapon as previously had been feared. Pokrovsky, writing in the Soviet newspaper "Sovietsky Patriot," said that anti-missile weapons could be designed to halt an ICBM during the 50-second period in which it would be visible to conventional radar before striking the target. He noted that even minute damage would cause an ICBM to burn itself out or detonate prematurely. [See p. 273B2]

U.S. 'Thor' Test Reported. A projectile believed to be the USAF's "Thor" intermediate range ballistic missile was test fired Sept. 20, apparently successfully, from the missile test center at Cape Canavarel, Fla. The 1,500-mi. range missile reportedly had failed to function properly in 3 earlier tests. A "Snark" intercontinental guided missile reportedly was tested at Cape Canavarel Sept. 19. [See p. 273D-E2]

William A. Holaday, Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson's special asst. for guided missiles, disclosed Sept. 19 that the U.S. had fired "a test ballistic missile thousands of miles." Holaday, who with Dep. Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles observed the "Thor" test Sept. 20, told a civilian scientific group in Washington that "tremendous developments in missiles & rockets are now on the horizon." Holaday refused to confirm or deny that the U.S. missile record had been achieved in the Sept. 1956 3,600-mi flight of an Army "Jupiter" IRBM, but he predicted that missiles soon would replace manned interceptor planes. [See p. 262G1]

Atomic Tests. The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. reported Sept. 24 that a Soviet nuclear device of hydrogen bomb intensity had been set off north of the Arctic Circle. The test, 3d in a new Soviet series begun Aug. 22, was believed to be connected with Soviet Army & Navy nuclear maneuvers announced by the USSR Sept. 25. A 2d Soviet test shot, of "moderate" intensity, had been reported by the AEC Sept. 9. (In its 22d semi-annual report to Congress, the AEC had disclosed July 31 the licensing of the first U.S. radio-active shipment to the USSR, listed as carbon-14 for cancer research.) [See p. 273D-E1]

British, Australian & Canadian scientists detonated the first 2 nuclear devices of a new British test series Sept. 14 & 25 at the UK's Maralinga proving grounds in Australia. (The British Trades Union Congress, ending its annual convention in Blackpool, approved a resolution Sept. 6 calling on the British Govt. to end its own tests & join other nations in agreements banning weapons production & tests. [See p. 233D1]

The first recorded underground nuclear explosion was detonated Sept. 19 by the AEC in a chamber 900 feet under the peak of a 7,000-foot mountain on the U.S.' Nevada proving grounds. The device, rated as equivalent to 1,000-3,000 tons of TNT, caused only a slight shock wave on the peak's surface. The detonation was the 21st in the AEC's current Nevada series. 8 other small & medium sized test shots were carried out in the Nevada test area Aug. 30-31 & Sept. 2, 6, 8, 14, 16, & 23. [See p. 273E1]

A joint AEC-Defense Dept. announcement said Sept. 15 that the U.S. would begin a new series of A-weapons tests at its Eniwetok proving grounds in the Pacific in Apr. 1958 to "advance the development of weapons for defense against aggression, whether airborne [or] missile-borne." The announcement said that a UN agency would be asked to designate an international group to observe one of the tests, which would aid in the "further development of nuclear weapons with greatly reduced radioactive fallout." [See p. 219B3]

Fallout. The U.S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., in a report on its June hearings on radioactive fallout, asserted Aug. 25 that "there is no such thing as an absolutely 'clean' [nuclear] weapon," but that "certain kinds of [atomic] explosions produce very much less radioactivity." The report noted that scientists differed in their estimates of a safe human radiation level. "Pending a resolution of the differences & uncertainties it would appear that the consequences of further testing over the next several generations at the level of the past 5 yrs. could constitute a hazard to the world's population," the report said. [See p. 243A-B2]

In a footnote appended to the report, the committee noted a statement by 12 leading scientists that if nuclear test shots "in the next several years" equalled those of the past 12 yrs., the bones of children living in the northeastern U.S. & southern Canada could contain 10%-25% of the maximum permissible dosage of cancer-producing Strontium 90. The scientists' forecast, made at a meeting July 29 of the AEC's Biology & Medicine Div., warned that stratospheric fallout caused by nuclear tests tended to "band" in Northern Hemisphere zones located beneath the high-altitude jet stream [See pp. 201F3-202A1]. Dr. Willard F. Libby, AEC scientist member & fallout expert known to favor continued A-weapons tests, attended the scientists' meeting on fallout hazards & was said to have concurred in the group's findings. Others supporting the July 29 statement: Dr. Charles L. Dunham, AEC Biology & Medicine chief; Dr. Merril Eisenbud, raidiologist; Dr. J. Lawrence Kulp, chemist; Dr. Wright H. Langham, radiobiologist; Dr. Lester Machta, meteorologist; Dr. Walter Selove, physicist; Dr. Lyle T. Alexander, soil chemist; Dr. Robert F. Reitemeir, soil expert; Dr. Forrest Western, physicist; Dr. John C. Potts, physical chemist; Dr. William F. Neuman, biochemist. [See p. 243A2]

(Yoshio Naramoto, 59, who died Sept. 23 at the Hiroshima [Japan] Atomic Disease Hospital, was the 25th person said to have died in 1957 of the effects of the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima.) [See p. 262D2]

MIDDLE EAST

Dulles Sees Turkey Menaced. Speaking before the UN Gen. Assembly in New York, U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles warned Sept. 19 that "Turkey now faces growing military danger from the major buildup of Soviet arms in Syria." Dulles, who urged the assembly to "consider" the current Middle East crisis, said that the Syrian buildup had been "concerted with Soviet military power on Turkey's northern border." He charged that the USSR's latest Mid-Eastern intervention was in violation of the assembly's 1949 "Essentials for Peace" resolution condemning threats against the "freedom, independence or integrity of any state." [See p. 297B1]

Dulles charged that in Syria "Soviet-bloc arms were exultantly received & political power has increasingly been taken over by those who depend on Moscow." He warned that "perhaps unwittingly," nations receiving Soviet arms & support might be "incited by violent propaganda" "into acts of direct aggression" against their neighbors. He warned the USSR that continuation of its arms shipments to the Mid-East would be "a risky business." [See p. 289C3]

Lloyd Warns Arabs. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, in an address to the UN Gen. Assembly Sept. 24, expressed belief that massive Soviet arms deliveries to the Mid-East were intended to "pre-stock forward bases" for the Red Army. Lloyd denounced Soviet Mid-Eastern policies as "simply opportunist" and warned the Arab states that the USSR once had been "among the foremost champions of Israel." Lloyd estimated that "tens upon tens of millions of pounds" worth of Soviet arms had gone to the Middle East. "Certain of the Arab states have had to mortgage their economic resources to pay for them," he added. [See p. 281E3]

West Rejects Mid-East Talks. The U.S., Britain & France rejected Sept. 24 Soviet proposals for a big-power conference designed to recognize the USSR's role in Mid-Eastern affairs. A brief U.S. reply to the Soviet note of Sept. 4 charged that it was "offensive in tone & cynically distorts [U.S.] objectives & actions in the Middle East." It accused the USSR

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of having set off "a chain of events leading to the present dangerous situation" by its Syrian arms deliveries. It warned that the U.S. would carry out the stated aims of the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East. [See p. 290E1]

Gromyko on Soviet Role. Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko, addressing the UN Gen. Assembly Sept. 20, warned that the USSR would not remain an "impassive observer" while the West turned the Middle East into "a permanent hotbed of conflict." Gromyko accused the West of warlike intrigues in areas "close to the frontiers of the Soviet Union," as part of what he termed the "Eisenhower-Dulles" policy for the Mid-East. Gromyko urged that the UN emulate its stand taken during the Egyptian crisis of 1956 and "raise its powerful voice" in "the defense of the independence of other states" in the Middle East. [See p. 290C1]

(Gromyko, whose speech was one of the series of general statements by delegation chiefs at the beginning of the new Gen. Assembly session, also called upon the assembly to: [1] ask that its members pledge themselves to "peaceful co-existence; [2] seek an agreement suspending all nuclear tests by Jan. 1, 1958 under control of an international commission responsible to the UN Security Council; [3] declare its support for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons; [4] set a 5-yr. time limit for "broad agreement" on the question of disarmament. Gromyko warned that, in the absence of an arms pact, the USSR remained ready to "take all measures" to defend itself. (In a letter to Gen. Assembly Pres. Sir Leslie Munro, Gromyko formally asked Sept. 21 that the UN debate the suggested declarations on coexistence & suspension of nuclear tests.) [See pp. 305B1, D3, 306B1, F1, 289D1-B2]

Saudi Sees 'Ike.' Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Faisal, brother of King Saud, met with Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 23 and told newsmen that Saudi Arabia was "interested" in but not "worried" about events in Syria. Faisal, 54, who had been in the U.S. since July 1 for medical treatment, said that Syria presented "no danger" to the Mid East. "There is," he said, "no Arab country which will endanger the security of any other Arab country." [See p. 297E2-E3]

King Saud left Geneva, Switz. Sept. 24, reportedly en route to Damascus for talks with Syrian Govt. leaders. Diplomatic informants in Cairo reported Sept. 21 that Saud had given Egypt & Syria formal pledges that he would support Syria fully "against any aggression." Saud reportedly renewed his adherence to the joint Egyptian-Saudi-Syrian military command, which had been regarded as inoperative since the Egyptian-Syrian shift toward pro-Soviet policies. [See pp. 297B-D2, 298B1]

Syrian Developments. Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly charged U.S. State Secy. Dulles Sept. 21 with responsibility for distorting Syrian policies & attempting to impose American rule in the Middle East. Kuwatly, speaking before a Pan-Arab Conf. in Damascus studying a 12-nation Arab union, insisted again that Syria was arming for defense & was not a Soviet satellite. Kuwatly told Syrian military cadets in Homs Sept. 23 that Syria was the "victim of a powerful slander campaign" by "imperialist powers & Zionism." He appealed for UN action to halt any move against Syria. [See p. 290F1]

The Syrian Govt. decreed Sept. 21 a nighttime curfew closing all highways between Syria's major cities due to impending "general movements & maneuvers" by the Syrian Army. Announcement of the curfew coincided with the arrival Sept. 21 in Latakia of the Soviet cruiser "Zhdanov" & destroyer "Svobodny." Maj. Gen. Afif Bizri, Syrian Army Chief of Staff, denied Sept. 22 that the curfew was connected with the Soviet warships' visit. Bizri, who denounced Dulles' UN speech on Syria as "savage cries for war," also denied that Syria had concentrated any forces on the Turkish frontier. [See p. 297F3]

(Syrian Defense Min. Khaled el-Azm, in an appeal for lessened Syrian-U.S. tension, said Sept. 19 that Syria would have no "objection" to a similar visit by U.S. naval units. Dr. Farid Zeineddine, Syrian Amb. to U.S. who was recalled at American request, returned to the U.S. Sept. 21 as a member of the Syrian UN delegation.) [See p. 258D3]

Paris diplomatic sources reported Sept. 20 that the USSR had agreed to triple Syria's jet force of 40 MIG-17s and to provide 50 Il-28 jet bombers. [See p. 146E2]

Jordan Vs. Syrian Policies. A Jordanian note to Syria charged Sept. 19 that Syrian Govt., press & military organs had attempted to "create disorder & an atmosphere of confusion in Jordan" and had instigated sabotage & plots for the assassination of Jordanian leaders. The note, a reply to Syrian accusations that Jordan had submitted to Western domination, charged that the "dangers threatening Arab nationalism & the very existence of Arabs are Israel & world Zionism & the new style of imperialism that is international communism." It cited Syria's failure to pay financial aid promised Jordan under the Arab Solidarity Agreement but asserted that Jordan wished to end its "misunderstandings" with Syria [See p. 289F3]

(Akif el-Faiz, Jordanian Development Min., told newsmen in Beirut, Lebanon Sept. 22 that Jordan would request an additional $10 million in U.S. economic aid during 1957.) [See p. 289C-F2]

(A Jerusalem military court sentenced 20 men to up to 20 yrs. imprisonment Sept. 20 for taking part in April riots against King Hussein. Dr. Yakub Ziyadin, pro-Communist Parlt. member, was given a 19-yr. sentence in absentia.) [See p. 242E3]

Israel. The Soviet Govt. rejected Sept. 21 as a "provocative fabrication" Israeli protests against the Soviet detention of Eliyahu Chazan, Israeli cultural attaché in Moscow. The Soviet note charged that Chazan had been guilty of distributing "anti-Soviet literature." Moshe Leshem, Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesman, rejected the Soviet contentions Sept. 22. [See p. 298E1]

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion predicted Sept. 23 that the 2 greatest dangers to Israel during the coming year would be the growth of East-West tension & "perilous intrigues" in Syria. Ben-Gurion, writing in the Jewish New Year issue of "Bamachaneh," Israeli Army magazine, conceded that the flow of Soviet arms to Egypt & Syria and of U.S. arms to Jordan "should worry us." He said that Israel would meet the arms threat by itself seeking both arms & friends abroad. [See p. 259A3]

(One Arab civilian was reported killed in Syria Sept. 10 during a brief exchange of gunfire between Israeli & Syrian border guards.) [See p. 282F3]

(Rabbi Eilon, Israeli sailor-journalist freed by Egypt, went on trial in Israel Sept. 23 on charges of having given Egypt military information in return for promises of an interview with Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser.) [See p. 282E3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Tito-Gomulka Talks. A joint declaration signed in Belgrade Sept. 16 by Yugoslav Pres. Tito & Polish CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka affirmed the 2 leaders' support of Soviet foreign policies and strong cooperation among all Soviet-bloc states. The declaration, issued before Gomulka & members of a Polish Govt. & Communist Party delegation flew back to Warsaw Sept. 16, outlined Yugoslav support for Poland's Oder-Neisse frontier and Poland's indorsement of general Soviet-satellite policies agreed upon by Tito & Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev in their Bucharest talks Aug. 1-2. [See pp. 291G1, 249G3-250A2]

Tito, in a statement to the Belgrade CP newspaper "Politika," declared Sept. 16 that the Polish-Yugoslav declaration was proof that he & Gomulka were not aiming at creation of a Titoist "faction inside the Socialist movement." Tito asserted that, to the contrary, "we consider it our duty to do everything so that cooperation between Socialist countries shall become as constructive as possible." Tito had asserted Sept. 15 that he "would like to see Poland & Yugoslavia demonstrate that they are not adopting any form of national communism," although neither Poland nor Yugoslavia could "copy the experience of the Soviet Union in a stereotyped manner." [See pp. 275F2, 250E1]

(Gomulka, visiting a factory in Ljubljana, told workers Sept. 12 that "all Socialist parties owe a great debt to the Soviet Communist party" and to the Red Army for its part in World War II. Gomulka warned West Germany Sept. 24 that only "war" could change Poland's Oder-Neisse border.)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Little Rock

President Uses Troops. Pres. Eisenhower reluctantly ordered Regular Army paratroops to Little Rock, Ark. Sept. 24 to prevent interference with court-ordered racial integration at the city's Central High School.

10 Negro children had been registered at the school, and 9 actually attempted to enter Sept. 4, when the fall term started. Gov. Orval E. Faubus, however, had ordered the Arkansas Natl. Guard to put Central H.S. "off limits" to Negroes. Guard troops, barring Negroes from the school, were stationed outside Central H.S. from Sept. 2 to Sept. 20, when Faubus was forced to withdraw them in compliance with a federal court order.

A riotous crowd of 800 to 1,000 white supremacists gathered before Central H.S. Sept. 23, the first school day after the Guard was withdrawn, in an announced determination to keep Negro students from entering. A diversion was created shortly before 9 a.m. when 4 Negro newsmen appeared on the scene and were beaten & chased by members of the mob. While this was happening, 9 Negro children walked almost unnoticed into the school.

The threat of mob violence, however, resulted in a decision by the Little Rock mayor & superintendent of schools to withdraw the Negroes from the school. They left under heavy police protection at noon—after 3 hours & 13 minutes of integration.

As a legal preliminary to the use of troops, Pres. Eisenhower signed at 6:23 p.m. Sept. 23 a proclamation commanding "all persons" obstructing court-ordered integration in Little Rock "to cease & desist therefrom & to disperse forthwith."

Mobs gathered before Central H.S. the morning of Sept. 24 in defiance of the proclamation. At 12:22 p.m. Mr. Eisenhower issued an Executive Order directing Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson to federalize the Arkansas Natl. Guard and authorizing him to use any military forces necessary to prevent obstruction of the Little Rock court order.

An order federalizing the Arkansas Guard was signed by Wilson at 2:25 p.m. Sept. 24. 1,000 members of the 101st Airborne Div., including several Negroes, were flown to Little Rock from Ft. Campbell, Ky. later Sept. 24 to take up posts outside Central H.S. Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commander of the Arkansas Military Dist., was put in command of the regular troops & federalized Guard.

9 Negro children, protected by the 101st Div. paratroops, entered the school without major incident Sept. 25. The paratroops enforced a ban on congregation of groups of segregationists near Central H.S. One man was struck on the head with a soldier's rifle butt, another accidentally jabbed in the arm by a bayonet in scuffles with troops. 7 persons were arrested by soldiers & turned over to Little Rock police. Gen. Walker addressed the Central white student body before the Negro students were brought to school. No disorders inside the school were reported, although a few white students left after the Negroes arrived and about 750 of the 2,000 enrolled had not reported for classes. [See p. 299E1-E3]

President Explains Actions. Pres. Eisenhower flew from his Newport, R.I. vacation hq. to Washington the afternoon of Sept. 24. He told the nation in a White House speech at 9 p.m. of "the sadness I feel in the action I was compelled today to take and the firmness with which I intend to pursue this course until the orders of the federal court . . . can be executed without unlawful interference." He insisted that "the troops are there, pursuant to law, solely for the purpose of preventing interference with the orders of the court."

"The running of our school system & the maintenance of peace & order" in each state "are strictly local affairs," the President said, "and the Fed. Govt. does not interfere except in very special cases & when requested" by one of the states. The "proper use" of Executive powers to enforce federal court orders "is limited to extraordinary & compelling circumstances," he continued, but "manifestly such an extreme situation has been created in Little Rock." "Under the leadership of demagogic extremists, disorderly mobs have deliberately prevented the carrying-out of proper orders from a federal court," he charged. "Certain misguided persons, many of them imported into Little Rock by agitators, have insisted upon defying the law and have sought to bring it into disrepute," he said. "Our personal opinions about the [Supreme Court's desegregation] decision have no bearing on the matter of enforcement" of lawful court orders, he declared. He said that "if resistance to the federal court orders ceases at once, the further presence of federal troops will be unnecessary."

(The President had told reporters during a discussion of the civil rights bill July 17 that he could imagine no "circumstances that would ever induce me to send federal troops . . . to enforce the orders of a federal court.") [See p. 237E-F2]

In a statement denouncing the mob disorders as "disgraceful occurrences," Mr. Eisenhower had warned Sept. 23 that "I will use the full power of the United States, including whatever force may be necessary, to prevent any obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the federal court." He said that "the federal law & orders of a United States court, implementing that law, cannot be flouted with impunity by any individual, or any mob of extremists." But he declared that "it will be a sad day for this country—both at home & abroad—if school children can safely attend their classes only under the protection of armed guards."

This statement & the President's emergency proclamation [see above] were issued at Mr. Eisenhower's Newport vacation hq. after Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had phoned to brief him on the situation. The President's use of troops was based on Brownell's advice & legal opinion.

President's Power Challenged. Faubus, who had left Little Rock Sept. 21 to attend the Southern Governors' Conf. at Sea Island, Ga., told reporters Sept. 23 that the President had no right to use federal "force" in Little Rock without his (Faubus') request and that he did not intend to make such a request. "Under the Constitution & the law . . . the force of the Fed. Govt. cannot be employed except on the request of the governor of a sovereign state," Faubus declared.

Faubus, returning to Little Rock Sept. 24, insisted that state authorities could have handled the situation without violence if Mr. Eisenhower "had left law & order to us."

Faubus had charged Sept. 22 that Brownell & Pres. Eisenhower's "palace guard" had "agitated" the Little Rock situation and had plotted to "crucify" him. But he disclaimed any "criticism of the President," who, he said, had "shown great patience & understanding."

Natl. Guard Withdrawal. The Natl. Guard troops that had barred Negro students from Central H.S. on Faubus' orders were withdrawn by Faubus Sept. 20 in compliance with a preliminary injunction issued by Fed. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies.

Davies, granting a Justice Dept. petition for the injunction earlier Sept. 20, said: "It is very clear . . . from the evidence & testimony that the plan of integration adopted by the Little Rock School Board & approved by this court & the Court of Appeals has been thwarted by the Governor of Arkansas by the use of the Natl. Guard. It is equally demonstrated . . . that there would have been no violence in carrying out the plan of integration. . . ." His order enjoined Faubus, Arkansas Natl. Guard officers & others from obstructing integration by use of the Natl. Guard or otherwise.

Davies Sept. 20 rejected Faubus' demand that he step out of the case. Faubus had made the demand Sept. 19 in an affidavit charging that Davies had "a personal bias favorable to the plaintiffs" & "a personal prejudice" against Faubus and therefore could not conduct a fair trial nor render an unprejudiced decision.

Faubus did not attend the Sept. 20 court session, and his 3 attorneys walked out of the courtroom, with Davies' permission. Thomas Harper, who headed them, explained: Faubus "cannot & will not concede that the United States in this court or anywhere else can question his discretion & judgment as chief executive of a sovereign state when he acts in the performance of his constitutional duties. . . . [We therefore] can proceed no further in this action."

Faubus, in a Sept. 20 broadcast announcing his withdrawal of the Guard, said he had done so only because of Davies' order. He said his attorneys would "exhaust every legal remedy

to appeal this order." He reiterated that he had used the Guard only to maintain "peace & order." "Now that a federal court, however, has chosen to substitute its judgment for mine as to how the peace & order should be preserved, I must temporarily at least abide," Faubus said. He urged parents of Negro students to keep their children out of Central H.S. for "a cooling-off period." "The cardinal point at issue," Faubus declared, "is the means by which integration is to be achieved. It is my firm belief that it can be successful only if it is accomplished in a peaceful manner, which means acceptance by a majority of the people of any area affected. To be achieved otherwise is to do untold harm to the members of both races & immeasurable harm to any community where it is forcibly accomplished."

Faubus told reporters at Sea Island, Ga. Sept. 23 that the mob disorders in Little Rock that day "completely vindicated" his "good judgment" in calling out the Guard to prevent integration.

Negro Pupils & Mob. The Sept. 23 decision to withdraw the Negro children from Central H.S. to prevent mob violence was made by Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann & Supt. of Schools Virgil T. Blossom. Both had assailed Faubus' use of the Natl. Guard to keep Negroes out of the school.

Mann charged that the mob was "no spontaneous assembly" but was "agitated, aroused & assembled by a concerted plan" that "bore all the marks of . . . professional agitators."

Blossom said there had been no trouble inside the school but that police had advised removing the Negroes because of the attitude & actions of the crowd outside. The Negro children denied reports that they had been mistreated.

Outside the school, most of the segregationists were held behind barricades by city & state police. Members of the mob attacked 4 Negro newsmen, clashed with police & Northern reporters and cheered a handful of white pupils who left the school in protest against the Negroes' entry. Several women & girls wept in apparent hysteria as they screamed, "The niggers are in our school." About 50 persons (including 3 "Life" staff men who had been attacked as "nigger lovers") were arrested or taken into protective custody Sept. 23-24.

Mrs. Lucius Christopher (Daisy Getson) Bates, 38, president of the NAACP's Arkansas branch, said Sept. 23 that the Negro students would return when they had the President's "assurance . . . that they will be protected from the mob." [See p. 299D2]

During their enforced absence from Central H.S., the 10 Negroes were tutored at Philander Smith College, a Methodist institution for Negroes.

Comment. Vice Pres. Nixon charged at a N.Y. press conference Sept. 24 that Faubus bore "the major share of responsibility" for Little Rock's "disgraceful" mob action because, by calling out the Natl. Guard, "he actually tended to invite violence." Faubus he said, "should have used the Guard not to keep Negro children from going to school but to see that they were able to go." Pres. Eisenhower, Nixon said, "was correct in waiting until the last possible moment before stepping in because it is essentially a state & local responsibility." [See p. 285C-D2]

Adlai E. Stevenson said in Chicago Sept. 24 that "at this point the President had no choice" but to use troops against "the combination of lawless violence & the governor's [Faubus'] irresponsible behavior." (In 1956 Stevenson had opposed the use of "bayonets" to enforce integration.) [See p. 293C2; Vol. XVI, 86C3, 350G1]

Opinion in the North generally favored Pres. Eisenhower's use of troops and opposed Faubus' actions. Southerners on the whole opposed the President's use of troops although many also were critical of Faubus.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) said the President acted "without authority of law" and expressed fear that "such action may precipitate more trouble than it will prevent." Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.), former governor of South Carolina, said that if he were in Faubus' place, "I'd proclaim a state of insurrection down there, and I'd call out the Natl. Guard, and I'd then find out who's going to run things in my state." Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) said Mr. Eisenhower's actions "make Reconstruction II official" and were "an attempt by armed force to destroy the social order of the South." Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) warned that the President's actions would "have a calamitous effect on race relations & on the cause of national unity." Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said "there should be no troops from either side patrolling our school campuses." Gov. Price Daniel (D., Tex.) telegraphed the President to call his actions "reminiscent of the tactics of Reconstruction days" and to inquire whether Mr. Eisenhower planned to "occupy with troops every non-integrated school in the South."

Most governors at the Southern Governors' Conf. in Sea Island, Ga. expressed opposition Sept. 24 to the President's use of troops. Gov. LeRoy Collins (D., Fla.), whose plea for moderation Sept. 23 had drawn wide praise in the North as well as South, said Sept. 24 that he could see no "justification for calling in federal troops from outside" Arkansas instead of using the Arkansas Natl. Guard to insure "law & order." He expressed "regret" that the President had resorted "to this extreme." (Collins told the governors Sept. 23 that a Southerner could be elected President if he faced the race problem as a national one and pledged himself to improve economic conditions of both races. Such a Southerner, he said, must not condone "irresponsible forcing of issues," must believe Supreme Court decisions "are the law of the land and insist that ours be a land of the law," "must not sanction violence, defiance & disorder and, above all, he must abhor hate." Collins was elected Sept. 25 to succeed N.C. Gov. Luther Hodges as chairman of the Southern Governors' Conf.)

Gov. Marvin Griffin (D., Ga.) charged Sept. 24 that Pres. Eisenhower's actions were "tearing asunder" the Constitution. He indicated that Georgians would not "give in to this kind of thing," would "not surrender our liberty & freedom." Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. (D., S.C.) charged that Mr. Eisenhower was acting like a "dictator" and threatening to "communize the country." But Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (Md.), the only Republican at the conference, upheld the President's actions although he declared himself "sorry it was necessary." McKeldin had charged Sept. 23 that "Faubus wrote the book, set the state & directed the play" for the mob violence in Little Rock.

Gov. Averell Harriman (D., N.Y.) charged Sept. 24 that "the President, by his inaction, has contributed to the making of the present situation, and any trouble we have from now on can be laid at the door of the President's complacency & policy of appeasement to Gov. Faubus."

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Dallas to Integrate. Fed. Dist. Judge William H. Atwell, 87, Sept. 5 reluctantly ordered Dallas to integrate public schools starting in January. He had ruled against integration twice previously but had been overruled by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. Atwell, noting that one of every 6 children in the Dallas independent school district was a Negro, said "the school buildings are completely filled" and "white children would have to be displaced to let Negroes in." He declared that Negro & white children had "different" scholastic aptitudes and that "there are not enough teachers to impart adequate education because of this aptitude." He added that integration could cause Dallas to lose $6 million annually in state aid under a new state anti-integration law.

(San Antonio had been the only one of Texas' 4 biggest cities to integrate its schools. Only some 125 of Texas' 1,845 school districts had ended segregation.) [See pp. 15A-B1, 6D-E3; Vol. XVI, 437G3, 430B-C2]

'Satchmo' Bars Soviet Tour. Negro trumpeter Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong confirmed in Grand Forks, S.D. Sept. 17 that he had canceled a Govt.-sponsored tour of the USSR because "the way they are treating my people in the South, the Govt. can go to hell." "It's getting almost so bad, a colored man hasn't got any country," he declared. He refused to retract a "Grand Forks Herald" interview in which he had been quoted as charging that Pres. Eisenhower had "no guts" & was "2-faced" because of his handling of the Little Rock situation. (Some Negro entertainers, including singers Lena Horne, Eartha Kitt & Marian Anderson, indicated agreement with Armstrong, as did Negro ex-baseball star Jackie Robinson.)

Negro Mutilated. Judge Aaron, 34, a feeble-minded Negro house painter, was seized by white men in the Negro

community of Zion City (outside Birmingham, Ala.) the night of Sept. 2-3, driven to a Klu Klux Klan meeting house, tortured, castrated with razor blades and then dumped by a roadside. State investigators, who arrested 6 members of an unchartered KKK klavern Sept. 7-8, said 2 of the suspects confessed that the 6 had seized Aaron at random since they intended to emasculate "just any Negro man" as a warning to the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 35, a Negro leader of the Birmingham integration movement [see Vol. XVI, pp. 430E-F1, 437E-F1]. State authorities said that B. A. Floyd, 31, had been identified as having performed the castration to prove himself worthy of promotion to assistant exalted cyclops of the klavern. The castration allegedly was ordered by Joe P. Pritchett, 31, the klavern's exalted cyclops.

KKK beatings of 6 Negroes at Maplesville, Ala. Aug. 9 & of 4 at Evergreen, Ala. Aug. 8 had led Aug. 16 to an order by Gov. James E. Folsom to state police to aid local authorities in putting down illegal KKK activity. [See p. 134B-D2]

Alabama's revised pupil placement act, designed to block school integration, became law Aug. 27 after Folsom refused to sign or veto it. The act gave local school boards wide powers to assign pupils to schools and made them immune from prosecution or damage suits stemming from official acts. [See Vol. XVI, p. 437D-E3]

(Shuttlesworth was beaten by an integrationist mob Sept. 9 as he attempted unsuccessfully to enter his 2 daughters & 2 other Negro children in an all-white Birmingham school. Police Comm. Robert E. Lindbergh said afterwards that "the Negroes will not enter our schools; we will use police to keep them out." The Rev. J. S. Phifer, Negro preacher who had driven the car carrying Shuttlesworth & the children, was stopped by police Sept. 22 on charges that his car's license tag was partly obstructed. After a search, Phifer was arrested for carrying a .25-caliber pistol. Phifer said he had been threatened repeatedly with death, bombing & beating after the Sept. 9 incident and feared to be unarmed.)

Girard Bias Reinforced. The Girard College ban on admitting Negroes was reinforced by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia Sept. 11 when it removed the Board of City Trusts as the school's trustee. The Philadelphia institution, a free boarding school for boys from 6 to 18, had opened in 1848 with $2 million bequeathed by French-born merchant Stephen Girard, whose will directed that it be run by Philadelphia for "poor white male orphans." The Supreme Court Aug. 29 unanimously held that the school could not discriminate against Negroes because the board administering it was an agency of the state, and the 14th Amend. forbade states to discriminate. The Orphans' Court, removing the board as the school's trustee Sept. 11 and denying the 3½-yr.-old application of 2 Negro boys, William Ash Foust & Robert Felder, for admission, said Girard's primary purpose had been to help fatherless white boys, not to have the city run the school. It held that the Supreme Court's decision had found it unconstitutional for a state agency to operate a school that barred Negroes but had not required Girard College to admit Negroes. The 2 boys' petition had been supported by State Atty. Gen. Thomas B. McBride, Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth & others. [See Vol. XVI, p. 380G1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Services Cut 100,000. Further reduction of the U.S. armed forces by 100,000 men to bring their strength down to 2,600,000 by 1959 was ordered by Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Sept. 19 to "stabilize costs" of the military establishment because "the people in the country are in no mood to spend more dollars." Wilson said Pres. Eisenhower had approved of the reduction (2d of 100,000 men ordered within 2 mo.). He said service chiefs were "equally dissatisfied" with the cut but "recognize that it is necessary."

Manpower reductions ordered: Army—50,000 by June 1958 to a level of 900,000; Navy—15,000 by June 1958 to 645,000; Air Force—25,000 to 875,000 by June 1958; Marine Corps—2,000 to 188,000 by June 1958, 8,000 more to 180,000 by Dec. 1958. Wilson indicated that the AF would reduce its wings from about 133 to 123 without reducing its bomber strength; the Army, which started 1957 with 19 divisions, would have 15 after the newly-ordered cuts; the Navy, with 928 combat vessels at present, would put possibly "3½%" of them in mothballs; the services would eliminate an additional 35,000-40,000 civilian personnel. [See p. 269D2]

The AF had announced Aug. 21 its cancellation of a contract with Republic Aviation Corp. of Farmingdale, N.Y. for development of the F-103 jet fighter, a research model of an all-weather interceptor, after having spent about $100 million on the project. The AF explained that other types of planes could be used for research in place of the F-103 and that the complex Curtiss-Wright engine it required could not be used in other types of planes at present. [See p. 269E2]

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Capt. George H. French, 36, of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., a USAF B-36 bombardier, was sentenced to life imprisonment, dishonorable discharge & loss of all pay & allowances after his conviction by a secret court martial at Barksdale AF Base (Shreveport, La.) Sept. 20 of attempting to sell nuclear bomb information to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. He had pleaded not guilty. The AF, in making the case public Sept. 22, said French was arrested by the FBI in a New York hotel after one of its agents retrieved a letter he tossed onto the Soviet Embassy "premises" Apr. 5 offering to sell for $27,500 information he possessed about nuclear bombs & equipment for handling them in B-36s. The AF reported that French apparently had no accomplices and was motivated only by a desire for money. His wife, mother of 3, attributed his act to desperation over $8,000 in debts incurred by poker losses.

Strike by equipment installers belonging to the Communications Workers of Amer. against Western Electric ended Sept. 20 after agreement on a 2-yr. contract providing for 6¢-12¢ hourly wage raises and concessions on travel allowances & vacations. [See p. 301B1] . . . **UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther's** appeal for Presidential & Cabt. aid in working out 1958 auto price cuts through a labor-management understanding was rejected Sept. 13 by Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell. He wrote Reuther that the Eisenhower Admin. had "carefully avoided intervening in private collective bargaining negotiations" as a way of "encouraging labor & management to settle their own difficulties & thus foster industrial peace." Reuther, in a reply to Mitchell Sept. 14, said Mitchell mistakenly had labeled proposed auto wage-price talks as "collective bargaining." Reuther asserted that the UAW had "long since agreed that the setting of car prices is an exclusive prerogative of management," but he contended that a labor-management effort to reduce auto prices would aid Pres. Eisenhower's efforts to curb inflation. [See p. 293E3] . . . **4-day work week** would not be "a sound thing to consider at this time" because of a prospective U.S. labor shortage of 10 million skilled workers within 10 years, Labor Secy. Mitchell told a manpower conference of the Commerce & Industry Assn. of New York Sept. 17. [See p. 287C-D1; Vol. XVI, 318B-C2]

Carmine G. De Sapio was reelected Sept. 20 as chairman of the N.Y. Country Democratic Exec. Com. (in effect, leader of Tammany Hall) for a 2-yr. term. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 302B1, 268E3]

FOREIGN

Cyprus. Cypriot Archbishop Makarios arrived in New York Sept. 12 to attend the forthcoming UN Gen. Assembly session and support the Greek delegation's efforts to win UN indorsement of Cypriot independence. [See pp. 108E-D3, 72G2] . . . The British Forgn. Office revealed Aug. 5 that Britain, Greece & Turkey had been conferring for "some weeks" about "possible ways of making progress on the Cyprus issue." (A Greek Forgn. Ministry spokesman Aug. 10 described the Greek-Turkish-Yugoslav Balkan Pact as "dormant" due to current Greek-Turkish differences over Cyprus.) [See pp. 99G2, 39A3] . . . A Nicosia court Aug. 30 passed death sentences on Cypriots Costas Michael, 25, & Demetriakis Christou, 19, both EOKA terrorists, for carrying arms. The Cypriot Supreme Court had rejected Aug. 5 the appeal of Nicos Sophocleous, 18, condemned to death for murder. [See p. 236A2] . . . The British-run Cypriot Govt. cancelled Aug. 9 33 of 76 anti-terrorist regulations providing for curfews,

outlawing meetings & controlling all Cypriot travel. [See p. 159D3]

Thailand. King Phumiphon Aduldet dissolved the 283-member Thai Natl. Assembly (Parlt.) Sept. 18 and appointed 123 MPs approved by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat's military regime to act as a Parliament until new nationwide elections were held within 90 days. Sarit was designated by the king to act as military custodian of Bangkok. Pote Sarasin, 52, SEATO Secy. Gen. & ex-Amb. to the U.S., was named by the new assembly Sept. 21 to serve as Premier succeeding Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, who had arrived in Pnompenh, Cambodia Sept. 19 under a grant of political asylum from Cambodian King Norodom Suramarit. Pote was given a unanimous vote of confidence by the assembly Sept. 24 after he presented a program embracing a pro-SEATO foreign policy. [See p. 302F2]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. 12 Cuban AF pilots who refused to bomb rebel positions during the unsuccessful Sept. 5 revolt in Cienfuegos were sentenced to 8-10 yrs. in prison, it was reported Sept. 20 in Havana. They had been charged with dumping their bombs into the Bay of Jagua. 25 naval officers were to be tried for treason for their part in the Cienfuegos revolt, it was revealed Sept. 17 in Havana. Capt. Guillermo Drigg, head of the Naval Academy, was relieved of his command Sept. 11, as was Cmndr. Mario Felipe Rubio Baro, head of the Mariel Naval Air Station. The Army reported Sept. 19 new clashes with the Fidel Castro forces in the Piño de Agua area. The fighting was called the most violent to date with heavy casualties on both sides. The Military Intelligence Service revealed Sept. 16 the arrest of 10 terrorists and the capture of quantities of arms & explosives in Marianao, a Havana subarb. A rebel radio station in Marianao was reported captured by police Sept. 11. 45 other suspected rebels were arrested Sept. 15 in Camaguey and constitutional guarantees were suspended throughout Cuba for another 45 days [see pp. 294F3, 254F1]. Pres. Fulgencio Batista said in a recorded interview with an NBC reporter Sept. 13 that he would not seek reelection in next year's elections. (Under Cuban law, he was not eligible to do so.) Batista repeated charges that Communists were responsible for stirring up unrest in Cuba. [See p. 82C3]

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British Guiana Cabinet announced Sept. 14 was headed by Dr. Cheddi Jagan as Trade & Industry Minister. Other members: Brindley Horatio Benn, Community Dvlpt. & Eductn. Min.; Edward B. Beharry, Natural Resources; Janet (Mrs. Cheddi) Jagan, Labor, Health & Housing; Mr. Ramkarran, Communications & Works. All were members of Jagan's People's Progressive Party. [See p. 271D2] . . . **Mexican** population was estimated at 31,426,190 June 19 by the Natl. Statistics Bureau, 3,300,000 more than 1954. . . . **Peruvian** Cabinet appointments announced Sept. 23: Federico Hilbok as Dvlpt. & Public Works Min. to replace Carlos Alzamora; Enrique Labarthe as Agri. Min. to replace Ignacio Masias; Dr. Francisco Sanchez Moreno as Health Min. to replace Jorge Haaker Fort. Victor Raul Haya de la Torres, 63, APRA (Amer. Popular Revolutionary Alliance) Party leader, returned to Peru July 20 after 8 years in exile, 5 of which were spent in the Colombian Embassy in Lima. He had been accused of planning a coup d'etat. [See Vol. XIV, p. 114C2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Vaccine developed by Dr. Winston H. Price, 33, a Johns Hopkins U. medical researcher, was reported by the "Baltimore Sun" Sept. 18 to have proved successful in preventing common cold caused by the JH virus in 80% of 400 persons involved in an 8-mo. test. (The JH virus was said to cause 30% of all cases of common cold.) . . . **Fed. Communications Com.** announced Sept. 18 that it would consider applications from U.S. TV stations to test subscription-TV telecasts experimentally over a 3-yr. period. The FCC said its decision did not constitute a "commitment" to give pay-TV final approval.

NEW BOOKS

By Love Possessed. By James Gould Cozzens. Prominent lawyer is prevented by loves of various kinds from leading well-ordered life. Aug. 26. BOMC Sept. choice. (Harcourt, Brace, 570 pp., $5)*

End of Chapter. By Nicholas Blake (poet Cecil Day-Lewis). Murder & intrigue in English publishing house. July 10. (Harpers, 214 pp., $2.95)*

The End of Pity and other Stories. By Robie Macauley. Short stories dealing with academic and Army Counter Intelligence activities. Aug. 20. (McDowell, Obolensky, 246 pp., $3.50)*

Fires on the Plain. By Shohei Ooka. Trans. by Ivan Morris. Japanese soldier lost on Leyte suffers from tuberculosis, hunger, insanity. July 22. (Knopf, 246 pp., $3.50)*

The Hungarian Revolution: A White Book. Edited by Melvin J. Lasky. Eyewitness reports & news stories about Oct. 1956 revolt. July 22. (Praeger, 318 pp., $5)†

The Louisville Story. By Omer Carmichael & Weldon James. How Louisville educators & citizens prepared for school desegregation. July 12. (Simon & Schuster, 173 pp., $3.50)†

Love Among the Cannibals. By Wright Morris. 2 song writers & their ladies learn about love on trip to Mexico. Aug. 8. (Harcourt, Brace, 253 pp., $3.50)*

Not Guilty. By Judge Jerome Frank & Barbara Frank in assn. with Harold M. Hoffman. Case histories by late jurist of 36 persons imprisoned for crimes they did not commit. July 18. (Doubleday, 249 pp., $3.75)†

Operation Sea Lion. By Peter Fleming. How England withstood, with humor, threats of Nazi invasion. July 16. BOMC summer selection. (Simon & Schuster, 323 pp., $5)†

The Ordeal of Gilbert Pinfold. By Evelyn Waugh. Aging British author suffers hallucinations as result of conflicting medication. Aug. 12. (Little, Brown, 232 pp., $3.75)†

Pillar of Cloud. By Jackson Burgess. Wagonload of people travels across Rockies in pre-Civil War days. July 19. Lit. Guild Aug. choice. (Putnam's, 254 pp., $3.50)*

Rally Round the Flag, Boys! By Max Shulman. Exurbanite community's droll reaction to threatened construction of guided missile site. Aug. 12. (Doubleday, 278 pp., $3.50)*

The Red and the White. By Henri Troyat. Trans. from French by Anthony Hinton. Effect of Russian Revolution on aristocratic family. July 15. (Crowell, 463 pp., $4.50)*

Revolution and Roses. By Percy Howard Newby. English would-be writer lands in Egypt with newspaperwoman he loves just before Nasser takes power. July 22. (Knopf, 261 pp., $3.50)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Capt. Frederick Anderson, 88, Canadian Hydrographic Svc. head 1920-56; Sept. 21 in Ottawa.

Charles Montague Bakewell, 90, Yale U. prof. emeritus of philosophy, U.S. Rep.-at-large (R., Conn.) 1933-35; Sept. 19 in New Haven, Conn.

William P. Cole, Jr., 68, U.S. Court of Customs & Patent Appeals Justice, U.S. Rep. (D., Md.) 1926-28, 1930-42; Sept. 22 in Baltimore.

Dr. Reginald Aldworth Daly, 86, Canadian-born Harvard geologist, expres. Geological Soc. of Amer.; Sept. 19 in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. William De Kleine, 79, Amer. Red Cross medical dir. 1938-41, organizer World War II blood bank, Mich. State Health Comm. 1944-47; Sept. 20 near Buffalo, N.Y.

Edgar Vincent Durling, 64, King Features Syndicate columnist; Sept. 13 in New York of brain tumor.

Guy L. Fake, 77, retired U.S. dist. judge (Newark) who ruled NRA, AAA processing tax unconstitutional during 1930s; Sept. 23 in Rutherford, N.J.

Antoine Gazda, 62, Swiss-born inventor of Oerlikon anti-aircraft cannon; death Sept. 19 in Vienna reported Sept. 24.

Dr. John Laurence Gerig, 78, Columbia U. Celtic prof. 1924-44, languages expert; Sept. 20 in New York.

Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty, 79, Irish-born surgeon, poet, author ("As I Was Going Down Sackville St.," "It Isn't This Time Of Year At All"), Irish Senator 1922-36; Sept. 22 in New York of heart attack.

King Haakon VII of Norway (Christian Charles George Waldemar Axel), 85; Sept. 21 in Oslo.

The world's oldest reigning monarch, Haakon was born Aug. 3, 1872, 2d son of King Frederick VIII of Denmark. He was proclaimed King in 1906 by the Norwegian Storting (Parlt.) after Norway had separated from Sweden in 1905 and set up its own monarchy. Haakon thus became Norway's first independent ruler in 600 years. His brother became King Christian X of Denmark. After maintaining a policy of neutrality, Haakon fled Norway in 1940, 2 mo. after the capture of Oslo by the Germans, and returned in 1945 after a 5-yr. exile in England. He was married in 1896 to Princess Maud, daughter of King Edward VII of England. Their only child, Crown Prince Olav, 54, succeeded Haakon Sept. 21 as King Olav V. [See Vol. XVI, p. 264G3]

George Ludlum Hartford, 92, chrmn. of Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. (A&P) since 1925, son of food-store chain's founder; Sept. 23 in Montclair, N.J.

Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, 71, granddaughter of founder of Krupp Co. (German munitions mfrs.) for whom World War I "Big Bertha" cannon was named, active head of industry as young woman until turning direction over to husband (the late Baron Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach) soon after marriage in 1906; Sept. 21 in Essen, Germany of heart attack.

Leo (Lindy) Lindemann, 69, founder-pres. of Lindy's restaurant on B'way, N.Y.; Sept. 24 in N.Y.

Dr. Robert Harry Lowie, 74, Viennese-born U. of Calif. anthropologist, authority on American Indian; Sept. 21 in Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. Rudolph Matas, 97, pioneer vascular surgeon, ex-pres. Amer. & Intl. Soc. of Surgeons; Sept. 23 in New Orleans.

James David Mooney, 73, ex-pres.-bd. chrmn. Willys Overland Motors, pres. Gen. Motors Overseas Corp. 1923-41, unofficial envoy of FDR in talks with Nazi leaders in attempt to end World War II in 1940; Sept. 21 in Tucson, Ariz. [See p. 254E1]

Dr. Merrill Moore, 54, psychiatrist & ex-surgeon who gained fame as sonnet writer; Sept. 20 in Boston.

Theodore E. Mueller, 72, ex-pres.-chrmn. Amer. Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.; Sept. 24, Louisville.

Montague H. Roberts, 74, pioneer automobilist who won "N.Y. Times"-sponsored race from N.Y. westward to Paris via auto & ship Feb. 12-July 30, 1908; Sept. 20 in Newark, N.J.

Morris B. Sachs, 61, Lithuanian-born Chicago City Treasurer since 1955, philanthropist, clothier; Sept. 23 in Chicago of heart attack.

Jean (Johan Julius Christian) Sibelius, 91, Finnish composer of 7 symphonies, tone poems ("Finlandia," "En Saga," "Swan of Tuonela"); Sept. 20 in Helsinki. [See Vol. XV, p. 412F3]

Adm. Soemu Toyoda, 72, Japanese naval chief of staff 1945, fleet cmndr. in 1944 Battle of Leyte Gulf, only Japanese war leader acquitted of all war crimes charges; Sept. 22 in Tokyo. [See Vol. VIII, p. 411B]

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

College (Sept. 21)

Ark. 12, Okla. St. 0	Mo. 7, Vandblt. 7
Ariz. 14, B.-Yng. 14	Navy 46, Bos. C. 6
Ariz. St. 28, Wichita 0	N.C. St. 7, N.C. 0
Baylor 7, Villanova 0	Oklahoma 26, Pitt 0
Cinci. 13, Dayton 13	Oregon 9, Idaho 6
Clemson 66, Prsbytn. 0	Ore. St. 20, USC 0
Detroit 14, Marqt. 0	Rice 20, LSU 14
Duke 26, S.C. 14	SMU 13, Calif. 6
Fla. St. 27, Furman 7	Stanfd. 46, S. Jose 7
G. Wash. 7, W&M 0	Texas 26, Georgia 7
Ga. Tech 13, Ky. 0	Tex. A&M 21, Md. 13
H.-Sim. 14, Tulsa 0	Va. 6, W.Va. 6
Houston 7, Miami 0	Wash. 6, Colo. 6
Ia. St. 10, Denver 0	Wash. St. 34, Nebr. 12
Kansas 13, TCU 13	W.Tex. 19, Tex.Tech 0
Miss. 44, Trinity 0	Wyo. 12, Kan. St. 7

Baseball: Japan won the world non-pro tournament in Detroit ending Sept. 18. Buffalo defeated Miami, 4 games to one, in the Intl. League final playoff ending Sept. 21. [See p. 296A3] . . . **Boxing:** Archie Moore, listed age 41, of San Diego, 175 lb., retained the world light-heavyweight title by knocking out Tony Anthony, 22, of New York, 172 lb., in the 7th round in Los Angeles Sept. 20 [see p. 232C2]. Carmen Basilio, 30, of Chittenango, N.Y., 153½ lb., world welterweight champion, won the world middleweight title by scoring a 15-round split decision over Sugar Ray Robinson, 36, New York, 160 lb., in New York Sept. 23. [See pp. 144B2, 68C1] . . . **Horse racing:** Max Hochberg's Torpid, John Simpson driving, won the $73,258 Little Brown Jug pace Sept. 19 in Delaware, O., for $27,-205.41 [see pp. 280G1, 215G2]. Mrs. Ada L. Rice's Pucker Up, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $69,800 Beldame Handicap Sept. 21 at Belmont Park (N.Y.), for $51,200 [see p. 296B3]. Mrs. Chas. Ulrick Bay's Idun, Bill Hartack up, won the $63,610 Matron Stakes Sept. 21 at Belmont Park, for $42,900. D. H. Wells' My Night Out, Earl Knapp up, won the $50,000 Michigan Mile in Detroit Sept. 21. . . . **Motorboat racing:** "Hawaii Kai III," owned by Mike Welsch & associates of Seattle and driven by Jack Regas, won the President's Cup on the Potomac at Washington Sept. 22. [See p. 296D3]

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Nelson A. Rockefeller's failure to devise a plan to keep the NL Dodgers in Brooklyn was reported Sept. 20 by N.Y. Mayor Robt. F. Wagner. Rockefeller had offered to buy for $3 million a ballpark site in downtown Brooklyn to be cleared by the city at a cost of $8-$9 million, then lease the land to the Dodgers rent free as a stadium site for 20 years with the club having an option to buy the land from Rockefeller. [See p. 304B2] . . . **Eddie Miksis,** 31, infielder, was sold to Baltimore by St. Louis Sept. 19. [See Vol. XVI, p. 423C3] . . . **Hoyt Wilhelm,** 34, pitcher, was sold to Cleveland by St. Louis Sept. 21. [See p. 68C2] . . . **Irv Noren,** infielder-outfielder, was sold by Kansas City to St. Louis Aug. 31. [See p. 60C1] . . . **Dizzy Trout,** 42, ex-Detroit pitcher, was bought by Baltimore from Vancouver (PCL) Sept. 2. [See Vol. XIII, p. 8L]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 5 men of an 86-man crew of the West German sailing vessel "Pamir" were rescued Sept. 23 by the U.S. Liberty ship "Saxon," and a 6th survivor was rescued Sept. 24 by the U.S. Coast Guard cutter "Absecon" about 600 mi. s.w. of the Azores. The 4-masted bark, in use as a West German merchant marine training ship, was bound from Buenos Aires to Hamburg when it radioed Sept. 21 that it was sinking after losing all its sails in Hurricane Carrie. The rescued sailors said they believed 25 others had managed to launch a lifeboat before the ship sank. . . . Death toll in the Sept. 14 floods in Tabriz, Iran, rose to 122, it was reported Sept. 19 in Teheran. [See p. 304D2] . . . Deaths of 92 persons in floods in Uttar Pradesh, India were reported Sept. 22 in New Delhi. . . . 87 persons died in floods Sept. 11 in villages near Ankara, Turkey.

Crime. A year-old indictment of Johnny Dio on charges of conspiracy in the acid-blinding of Victor Riesel was continued Sept. 23 in New York despite a defense charge that the Govt. "never intends to try this case." [See p. 294C1]. . . . The Natl. Probation & Parole Assn.'s exec. director, Will C. Turnbladh, told a national meeting of civic leaders Sept. 23 in New York that $7 out of every $100 of the U.S. national income, or a total of $20 billion, was spent each year on apprehending, prosecuting & maintaining criminals, supporting prisoners' dependents and property loss. Federal & state prison poulations were said to be increasing 4 times as fast as the national population. The NPPA was seeking to reduce costs by decreasing prison populations through extended probationary services. [See p. 280B3] . . . Isaiah Greene, 15, was sentenced to death in the electric chair Sept. 9 in Philadelphia for the shotgun murder of druggist Jacob Wallfield, 75, during a holdup July 25. Greene was the youngest person in Pennsylvania history to receive the death sentence. His companions, Edwin Walker, 14, & James Crowson, 15, were sentenced to life imprisonment. . . . John D. Provoo, 40, World War II veteran who won reversal of a conviction of treasonable collaboration with the Japanese, was convicted Sept. 7 in Lincoln, Nebr. of contributing to the delinquency of a minor boy. [See Vol. XV, p. 345D3]

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Northwest passage by sea from the Pacific to the Atlantic was traversed for the first time by the U.S. Coast Guard cutters "Storis," "Spar" & "Bramble," it was reported Sept. 24 when the vessels arrived in Boston. They had sailed from Seattle in early June and passed through waters off Alaska, Northern Canada & Baffin I. . . . **British Prince Charles,** 8, entered 310-yr.-old Cheam School, a boarding school, near London Sept. 23. Charles' father, Prince Philip, had attended the same school in 1930-33. [See Vol. XVI, p. 392G3] . . . **Willem de Lint,** 37, of Zebenberogschen Hoek, Northern Brabant, The Netherlands, won the world plowing title contest Sept. 20 in Peebles, O. . . . **Adm. Arthur W. Radford,** ex-chrmn. of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, was revealed Sept. 23 to have joined the Bankers Trust Co. in New York as a business consultant. [See p. 291F3] . . . **George E. Bushnell,** ex-Mich. Supreme Court Justice, was reelected Sept. 23 in Boston to head the Supreme Council, 33d degree, of Scottish Rite Free-Masonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the U.S.

Mrs. Hester Ringling Stanford, minority stockholder in Ringling Bros. & Barnum and Bailey Combined Circus, filed suit Sept. 6 in Sarasota, Fla. for removal of chrmn.-pres. John Ringling North, vice-pres.-treas. Henry Ringling North and Arthur M. Concello as officers of the corporation. She charged that mismanagement of funds had cost the circus $20 million during the past 10 years. [See Vol. XVI, p. 239F2] . . . **Dr. Frank A. Rose,** 37, president of Transylvania College of Lexington, Ky., was named U. of Alabama president Sept. 6 to succeed Dr. O. C. Carmichael. [See Vol. XVI, p. 371D2]